

# Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME IX.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., March 6, 1844.

NO. 6.

## EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

### NEW TERMS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43½ cents, for each continuance. Those published Monthly, or quarterly, will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All Job work done for persons living at a distance, must be paid for at the time the work is done, or the payment secured in the village.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

### Head Quarters.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, S. C. M. }  
February 15, 1844.  
A COURT MARTIAL is hereby ordered to convene at the Old Wells, on Friday the 8th day of March next, to try all Defaulters in Patrol and Militia duty, and such other Defaults as may be reported to the said Court.

The Court shall consist of  
Lieut. George M. President.  
Major Ben' C. Yancy, Judge Advocate.

Capt. Meigs,  
Capt. Holsonback, } Members.  
Capt. Coleman,  
Capt. Hightower,  
Lieut. Covar, }  
Lieut. Harrison, } Superdummaries.  
Lieut. Sale,  
By order of Col. L. T. Wigham,  
G. D. MIMS, Adjutant.

Feb. 21 3 4  
The Hamburg Journal is requested to copy.

### LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a connection in the Practice of LAW, for the Districts of Edgefield and Barnwell, S. C. Office in Hamburg, corner Centre and Market streets.  
M. GRAY,  
THOS. G. KEY.

Hamburg, Feb. 18, 1844. 3m 4

### J. O. B. FORD.

IS now opening at his store in Hamburg, A general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

February 16 4

### NEW GOODS.

BLACK and blue black Gros de Royal; Poulx de Soie; and Gros de Grain SILKS; plain, striped, and fig'd. do; rich satin stripe Gros de Paris do; Plaid do; all new patterns, and just received by  
JOHN O. B. FORD.

Hamburg Feb. 17 4

### Shirtings & Sheetings.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 12-4, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Just received by  
JOHN O. B. FORD.

Hamburg, Feb. 19 4

### GINGHAM.

SCOTCH, German, and American Plaid GINGHAM.

Just received and for sale by  
JOHN O. B. FORD.

Hamburg, Feb. 20 4

### Umbrellas.

BLACK, Gingham, and Cambric Umbrellas, Just received, a good assortment, by  
JOHN O. B. FORD.

Hamburg, Feb. 20 4

### SHAWLS.

RICH Satin and Chamois Silk Shawls, and Cardinals, &c. &c. &c. Just received by  
JOHN O. B. FORD.

Hamburg, Feb. 20 4

### Paper Hangings.

1000 pcs. PAPER HANGINGS, new styles, and at low prices. Just received by  
JOHN O. B. FORD.

Hamburg, Feb. 20 4

### LAMP OIL.

A CHOICE ARTICLE, for sale by  
H. A. KENRICK.

Hamburg, Nov. 25 14

## State of South Carolina.

### IN EQUITY.

Ann Bates and Thos. S. Bates, Ad'rs, vs. Bill for Account, Geo. M. Bates, Esq., Partition, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that George M. Bates, Joel Hamner and Elizabeth his wife, Wilson M. Bates and Nancy Ann his wife, Andrew J. Wilson and Hephzibah his wife, and David Andrew Bates, defendants in this suit, reside within the limits of this State: On motion, by Mr. Wardlaw, Complainant's Solicitor, ordered that the above named defendants do plead, answer, or demur, to the complainant's bill, within three months from the publication hereof, or the said bill will be taken pro confesso against them.

W. S. TOMPKINS, c. c. Commissioner's Office, Feb. 28, 1844. Feb. 28 3m 5



## Poetic Access:

From the Baptist Advocate.  
TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. S. D. COMSTOCK.  
Missionary to Burmah.

There comes a cry from a foreign soil  
On the spicy breezes sweeping,  
For death hath darkened a field of toil,  
And finished another's reaping.

Among the first in the faithful band,  
With her precious sheaves around her,  
And the keen-edged sickle in her hand,  
At her Master's work he found her.

She held it firm in her ceaseless clasp  
Till her labors all were ended,  
Then laid it down with a shout, to grasp  
The crown which her Lord extended.

There comes a cry o'er the swelling wave,  
And the breath of bitter sighing,  
For a throng are pressing around a grave,  
Where a stranger's dust is lying.

They tell of the deeds the stranger wrought  
In her heavenly love and kindness;  
They tell of the lamp of life she brought  
To the heathen's world of blindness.

They tell of the glorious cross they greet,  
Which he reared in the land of sorrow,  
Where the guiltiest souls find pardon sweet,  
And the saddest comfort borrow.

They tell of the freedom that cross reveals  
To their weary sin-bound nation,  
Of their hearts crushed beneath the chariot wheels  
Of the idol of Christ's salvation.

They mourn that her kindred were not nigh  
When the death-stroke came to sever;  
That only one, for the dim dark eye  
Could weep as it closed forever.

For a mother's hand, that softly smooths  
For the loved, the dying pillow;  
And a sister's voice, that sweetly soothes,  
Were far o'er the heaving billow.

Well may they weep—for it was for these  
Who whisper in tears her story,  
She crossed the foam of the raging seas,  
A herald of life and glory.

She came to tell to that strange dark land  
Of His love who had sweetly won them,  
To link their hearts to the Christian band,  
With the seal of the Lord upon them.

And now the praise of her God is sung,  
And his sacred ties are cherished,  
Where the chant of the senseless idol rung,  
And the living victim perished.

But the voice that spoke shall speak no more,  
In its tone of triumph swelling,  
For the wail that echoes from that wild shore,  
Of the heathen's loss is telling.

Rest, loved one, rest, for thy work is done—  
Go, dust, to thy dreamless slumber;  
Mount, soul, to the crown and the white robe won,  
And the bliss of the sainted number.

And ye who sorrow with breaking hearts,  
And whose tears like rain are falling,  
Know ye; when a child of the cross departs,  
It is at the Master's calling.

What though not back o'er the ocean tide,  
She came to her home's glad greeting,  
The doors of a brighter opened wide,  
And she waiteth there the meeting!

A. M. C.

## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Charleston Mercury.  
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the last meeting of the Society it was resolved, that the following Premiums be offered for the next annual exhibition at Columbia.

1. A Silver Cup for the best managed Farm. \$20
2. A Silver Cup for the greatest production of Corn to the acre. 10
3. A Silver Cup for the greatest production of Short Cotton to the acre. 10
4. A Silver Cup for the greatest production of S. I. Cotton, having reference to quality and valuation. 10
5. A Silver Cup for the greatest production of Wheat to an acre. 10
6. A Silver Cup for the greatest production of Rice to an acre. 10
7. A Silver Cup for the greatest production of Potatoes to an acre. 10
8. A Silver Cup for best specimen of Silk fabric. 10
9. A Silver Cup for the best specimen of Domestic fabric. 10
10. A Silver Cup for the best specimen of Domestic Cotton Bagging. 10
11. A Silver Cup for the best specimen of Domestic Rope. 10

The following premiums are offered through the Society, by Mr. Ruffin, late Ag. Sur. S. C.: viz: three copies of the Farmer's Register, complete in 10 vols., or as many years' publication, edited by Mr. Ruffin, one copy for each of the following successful experiments:

1. For the best conducted experiment in S. C., in 1844, with Marl, showing as accurately and fully as possible, the manner and cost of application, and the effects for the first year.
2. For the best similar experiment made with Time from Oyster shells, or with crushed shells.

3. For the best experiment in like manner made with Lime burnt of Limestone from the Upper Districts.

WHITEMARSH B. SEABROOK,  
President S. A. S.  
Jas. B. Davis, Rec. Sec.

The Manufacture of Sugar—New Process.—From the Bee for yesterday morning we copy the following letter. Gentleman, well informed upon the subject, inform us that an advantage almost incalculable must arise from the general use of this new system.—Picayune.

MYRTLE GROVE, Feb. 13, 1844.  
To the Editor of N. O. Bee.

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 12th inst. has been received, and with pleasure I reply to your inquiries respecting Mr. Rilleaux's apparatus.

Mr. R. contracted to furnish me with an apparatus for the fabrication of sugar entirely by steam. That the quantity of molasses should be reduced to the half of that produced by the old process. That the sugar made from it should be equal to that produced from a vacuum pan, without any refunding process. That it should be capable of producing an average of 12,000 lbs. of sugar within 24 hours, and the fuel consumed should be not more than one-third of the quantity used by the usual method in open kettles.

I have finished my crop, and made the last 30 hds. with his apparatus, from a piece of my poorest cane. The production of the sugar is improved about one-half in value over that produced from the same cane in my set of kettles. I am satisfied that with the apparatus I shall make the next crop into white sugar, without the use of moulds and liquoring. The apparatus made at the rate of 18,000 lbs. per 24 hours, and boiled as much cane juice as my mill could furnish; and it is my opinion that it can produce a much greater quantity in the same period.

The apparatus is very easily managed, and my negroes became acquainted with it in a short time. To produce the above quantity of sugar, by the old process, I should have employed my two sets of kettles boiling together. My sugar mill and the apparatus were driven at the same time by my engine, and I am convinced that the baggage of the previous year, which generally forms about a third of my fuel, would have been sufficient to have made my entire crop.

The machine is elegant in its proportions, solid in its fixtures, and occupies a very small place in my sugar house. I must confess that when I first contracted with Mr. R. I did not imagine that the apparatus would have been so complete.—Every part is arranged with the greatest care, and is very durable. It worked I may say, without any accident, and is ready for the next crop, as new and clean as it was the first day. I account as nothing a leather band, which was temporarily employed by Mr. R. to drive the apparatus, instead of a connecting rod, which was then not ready.

I am happy to add that I consider Mr. Rilleaux as completely successful; and as having satisfied every condition of the contract which he passed with me. I had many opportunities of admiring the ability and ingenuity of Mr. R., and I do not hesitate to declare that he is highly deserving of credit, and in every respect entitled to the full confidence of the sugar planters of Louisiana.

Very respectfully yours,  
T. J. PACKWOOD.

The Best Housewife.—The fireside virtues are not properly cultivated by a mere housewife.

"Well ordered home man's chief to make," is a task which the accomplished woman can alone efficiently perform; she alone can make her fireside a scene of happiness and improvement to all who approach it, she alone can clearly show her children that the paths of wisdom and virtue are also those of pleasantness and peace; she alone will be as able and as solicitous to aid their mental development as to care for their physical comfort. All that unshackled self-dependence, all that freedom and elasticity of mind which social independence and equality alone can thoroughly bestow, are not only favorable, but almost necessary to the right performance of those duties. Taking the phrase in its proper sense we believe that the best and noblest of women will always find their greatest delight the cultivation of the domestic virtues.—Mrs. Hugo Reid's Plea for Women.

Superior Yarn.—We have in our possession a specimen of Cotton Yarn recently spun at the Reedy River Factory, near this place, by Mr. John Hagarty, Foreman of that establishment, which for evenness, strength, and beauty, is equal, if not superior, to any thing of the kind we have ever seen, manufactured here or elsewhere. It is a proof of the perfection to which the process of spinning has arrived. The curious in such matters are invited to call at our office and examine the specimen. We understand that Mr. H. has spent many years at the business in the largest factories of Europe, and is, of course, master of the business.—Greenville Mount.

Defining a Position.—An editor out west has just come out with a new paper. He says—"We haven't got any political principles, except we believe in roast beef and hard cider, and go John Tyler the whole hog, including the tail. We love all the girls harder than a male can kick—the pretty ones in particular—and one we knows double refined particular. We are

out for, the total abstinence of all back cushions as makes the woman's coats stand out behind, (we're a modest boy, and don't like to say bustles.) We're in for the apogee of all soap-locks, cheek-locks, lip-locks. We abominate all straps, because they impede locomotion. We go the whole temptation society to the bottom of the barrel."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

The London Times gives the following statement in relation to the sickness and death of Sir Francis Burdett:

Many reports are in circulation relative to the immediate cause of Sir F. Burdett's death. We have instituted several inquiries upon the subject, and the following facts may be relied upon:—It has been said in many influential quarters, and by individuals of undoubted veracity, who were about the person of Sir Francis, that the Hon. baronet was a victim to what is termed the hydropathic system of treatment. We know for a fact, that on the 8th of October, 1843, Sir F. Burdett placed himself under the professional care of an hydropathist who has an establishment in the neighborhood of London. He was confidently assured that if he adopted the "water cure," he would have no return of the gout, and in fact, that all tendency to the disease would be removed. Sir Francis, accordingly subjected himself to the treatment. Contrary, however, to the predictions of his medical adviser, early in December following he had a return of his old enemy.

At this period Lady Burdett became seriously ill, and Sir Francis was compelled to leave the hydropathic establishment. He, however, frequently visited the institution, and continued to use the cold water remedies, both at the establishment and at his own house. Lady Burdett (who, although, strongly recommended, was not permitted to adopt the hydropathic mode of cure,) died of scurvy of the stomach. She was attended by Dr. Ferguson and Sir B. Brodie. Sir Francis (so great was his faith in the plan he was pursuing) persisted almost to the very last in maintaining that his Lady Burdett submitted to cold water treatment, her life would have been prolonged. On the very day upon which Lady Burdett was to have been buried, Sir Francis was seized with an attack of hemorrhage from the lungs. Up to the Saturday previously to Sir Francis' death the hydropathist was in attendance, but at that time Miss Burdett Courts peremptorily refused to allow any more hydropathic experiments to be tried upon her father without the full concurrence of his physician. Shortly subsequent to this, a physician in the metropolis, who had frequently been in attendance upon Sir F., received a communication from Miss Burdett Courts in which she said, that she had no hesitation in asserting that the cold water treatment had destroyed one of the noblest constitutions ever given to man; that it had reduced Sir F. Burdett to a state of great debility, from which it was impossible for him to recover.

She also expressed her determination to resist the further use of such quackeries, unless sanctioned by the medical gentlemen who had been consulted. The proximate cause of Sir F. Burdett's death is said to have been an affection of the lungs; and subsequently of the brain, arising, as it is stated, from a translation of the gout from the extremities to the above named vital organs. For this attack he was attended by Dr. Farr. Sir F. Burdett was quite delirious for at least 24 hours preceding his dissolution, and recognized no person near his deathbed. It has been said that so wedded was Sir Francis to the unfortunate cold water delusion, that he was in the habit of riding out on horseback enveloped in wet towels. He thought highly of hydropathy, but he had extended the same confidence previously to St. John Loug's mode of treatment, as well as to homoeopathy. The death of Lady Burdett no doubt affected Sir Francis much. In allusion to her demise, he was heard to say a short period before his fatal illness supervened, that he did not wish for death, as he had yet much to do. Owing to the sudden nature of Sir F. Burdett's attack, Lady Burdett's funeral was suspended. The husband and wife are now both to be interred on the same day.

Heroism in France.—A curious document is published in the *Moniteur*, in the shape of the report of all heroic deeds and acts of devotion which have come within the cognizance of the minister of the interior, from the 5th of January to the 9th of August, and are deemed by him worthy to be distinguished by some honorable recompense. The greater portion of them consist in the saving of persons from drowning and fire, and a very large proportion of the actors are public servants, either in the civil or military department. Some of the more striking instances of courage we shall cite in detail. The first on the list is perhaps, the most deserving example of cool determination and contempt of death. A young girl of 18, returning from Nantua to Brenon, on the 25th of December, had missed her way while crossing the mountains of Aip, a chain which is bordered by frightful precipices. Enveloped in a dense mist, and deceived by the darkness of the night, the unfortunate girl contrived to make her way by successive descents across a series of steep rocks, when suddenly missing her footing, she was precipitated down an abyss; but by a miraculous chance, was retained in a fall by the branch of a tree protruding

from the almost perpendicular side of the precipice. Her cries of distress attracted several of the inhabitants of Nyrolles, who came with torches and endeavored to afford her succor, but were unable even to perceive her. Fires were kept up throughout the night, and the victim was called to take patience till the morrow. At last the day dawned and several persons adventured to climb up the rock, but at a certain distance it was impossible to proceed further without making a regular escalade, and she could only be saved by one who feared not to expose his life.—Such a one was Carrod, the father of a family, who devoted himself to this act, and after fronting a thousand dangers at last succeeded in delivering the unfortunate girl, who had remained suspended over the abyss for twenty-two hours.

Another instance of persevering intrepidity took place near Aignes mortes.—Three women were returning from the town of Cette, when at the entrance of the canal a storm assailed them, and their frail craft was suddenly submerged. It was then five o'clock in the morning, and a man of the name of Moulton, a witness of the catastrophe, threw himself into the canal. After the most unheard of efforts, he was at last fortunate enough to seize and bring ashore the three wretched women. The act was rewarded by a first class silver medal. One of the acts of heroism recorded, is connected with a somewhat curious circumstance, namely, the falling into the Garonne of a lady aeronaut, while attempting an ascent in her balloon. The lady's name is Larot, and she was saved by a young man of twenty years of age, a baker's apprentice, a stranger in the town, and who threw himself into the river, down a deep descent of more than twenty-five feet, without any previous knowledge of the character of the stream into which he was adventuring. One of the names of the list of these exemplary characters is that of a little girl of twelve years of age, Demoiselle Boyer, who succeeded in saving two children and a young girl of fourteen, who had fallen into the large basin of Montfaucon, which she did by throwing herself flat down and plunging half her body into the water, being held back only by the efforts of a boy of four years old.

Scene after the Storming of Badajoz.—I reached the bridge over the Guadiana in three-quarters of an hour, but to my great surprise and concern, instead of finding every thing quiet, and every body occupied in attentions to the wounded, and preparations for burying the dead, as I had anticipated, I beheld a scene of the most dreadful violence and confusion. Parties of intoxicated men were roaming and reeling about, looted from all discipline, firing into the windows, bursting open the doors, plundering, violating, shooting any person who opposed them, quarreling about the plunder and sometimes destroying each other. I proceeded amidst this dangerous mob to the Talavera gate, and thence to the main breach. There, indeed, was a most awful scene, where

"Mars might quake to tread"  
There lay a frightful heap of fourteen or fifteen hundred British soldiers, many dead but still warm, mixed with the desperately wounded, to whom no assistance could yet be given. There lay the burned and blackened corpses of those that had perished by the explosions, mixed with those that were torn to pieces by round shot of grape, and killed by musketry, stiffening in their gore, body piled upon body, involved and twisted into one hideous and enormous mass of carcase; whilst the morning sunbeams, falling on this awful pile, seemed to my imagination pale and lugubrious as during an eclipse. At the foot of the castle wall, where the third division had escalated, the dead lay thick, and a great number were to be seen about the San Vincente bastion at the opposite side of the works. A number had been drowned in the cunette of the ditch, near the Triental bastion, but the chief slaughter had taken place at the great breach. There stood still the terrific beam across the top, armed with its sharp and bristling sword blades, which no human dexterity or strength could pass without impalement. The smell of burned flesh was yet shockingly strong and disgusting. Joining some of the medical officers, who were beginning to assist the most urgent cases amongst the wounded, I remained during the morning and forenoon; then hastily eating a biscuit blackened with gunpowder, and taking a mouthful of wine, I returned to my charge at Campo Mayor, passing in my way to the Elvas gate of Badajoz, through the same dreadful ordeal as before, for the sack of the city was now at its height. The bells at Campo Mayor were still ringing merrily at intervals, and every body was rejoicing! After what I had just witnessed! After the sacrifice of two thousand of the bravest troops in the world in the storm, and double the number during the siege; after the piteous moanings and dying ejaculations yet torturing my hearing; after the blood-cemented pile of slain still fresh in my eye; rejoicing after all this!

### Events of a Military Life.

Beware of the first Dollar.—A professed gambler who has retired from a life of fraud, said to a friend, "Beware of the first dollar—the moment you win you are lost—ruin is the final issue—you cannot compete with gamblers who understand their business, and you must be ruined." We wish thousands who visit the richly furnished houses and well spread tables of gamblers, would remember that caution before they begin to play—before the taste of propably the

drugged wine cup, before excitement overpowers reason, before their doom is fixed. The Philadelphia Sun says, that a friend in passing, by one of those splendid gambling houses, paused to contemplate it, and with a deep sigh said, that in that house his only son was murdered. He related the tragedies in real life enacted in a night at a gambling house. It is after losing all said he, that the inebriate, reeling from that house of fate, returns home to terrify his children, by his frantic yells, and beat the unresisting, of his bosom beneath his feet. It is then that the deluded wretch, her blood heated by the lascivious scenes, and glowing language of the unbridled poet, falls a victim to the soft arms of the vile seducer. It is then the half intoxicated youth falls a dupe to the blandishments of the practised gambler, who lures him to the "Hell," from which, frantic with his losses, and driven to desperation he rushes to his own chamber, to fall by his own hand.—N. Y. Sun.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of Charleston Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

In the Senate, a memorial was presented by Mr. Wright, from some hundreds of the most respectable Merchants of N. Y., asking Congress to suspend certain reciprocity treaties at present existing between this country and European nations.

Mr. Merrick reported his bill providing for an alteration in the present system of postage. It is the same as that noticed in the former bill, but accompanied by a voluminous report. He says he will ask the Senate to take action upon it forthwith.

Mr. Tappan called up his resolution requiring the Secretary of the Navy to give copies of the proceedings on the trial of Alexander Slidell Mackenzie.

Mr. King hoped the resolution would not be pressed. It could do no good, and would only serve to revive bitter feelings.

Mr. Tappan remarked that as yet, no authentic account of the proceedings had been given to the American people. All that had been said was by the newspapers, which gave garbled statements only. Here was a case where three men had been hung up without a hearing or trial, and he desired that the facts might be ascertained so that the people could judge whether the emergency of the case warranted such proceedings.

After a rejoinder from Mr. King, the subject was for the present laid over.

Mr. Semple then called up his resolution, requesting the President to take measures for the abrogation of that article in the treaty of 1818, which provides for the joint occupation of Oregon.

Mr. Acheson took the floor, and made a long and animated speech in favor of the resolution.

He was followed by Mr. Choate, who spoke on the other side. Without taking the question a motion to adjourn then prevailed. The debate will be resumed to-morrow.

In the House, the morning hour was occupied by Mr. Dillet, in a speech on the report from the Select Committee on the rules. He denounced the abolitionists and their abettors in no measured terms. The subject was then laid over till to-morrow.

The bill of Mr. Payne for the repeal of the Distribution Act, reported from the Committee on Public Lands a few days ago, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Harley moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a resolution, providing for an adjournment of Congress in May. There were exactly two thirds in the affirmative, but the Speaker giving his casting vote in the negative, the resolution was not entertained.

The Indian Appropriation bill having been passed, the House went into Committee on the Pension Appropriation bill. Mr. Cave Johnson moved to amend so that no officer receiving pay from Government shall be hereafter entitled to a pension at the same time.

In the course of a long debate, Mr. Holmes spoke eloquently and feelingly against the amendment. It was, however, agreed to by the Committee, but as there were but few members present, the vote will, I think, be reversed by the House.

After a debate on other amendments the bill was reported, and then the House adjourned.

The new British Minister visited the Navy Department to-day. He inspected the Steamer Union, which is now receiving her boilers. She will be ready to sail on the 1st April.

It is said there were upwards of two hundred bottles of Champagne Wines drunk on board the Princeton, by members of Congress on Tuesday, and yet there is to be a Temperance Meeting in the Hall of the House one evening this week.

The city to-day is all alive with the marching of Volunteer Companies, Processions, &c. This evening the Whigs held their first meeting. On Friday the Democrats have also a great gathering. The weather is like summer.

Feb. 23.

In the Senate, several memorials were presented by Mr. Breese, in favor of appropriations for the Western waters. He made a speech in which he argued the importance of the subject.

Several memorials were presented from Maryland and Virginia, in favor of the re-charter of the Banks of the District.

The resolution of Mr. Tappan, relative to the Somer's Mutiny, was on his motion, for the present, laid on the table.

The resolution of Mr. Archet, calling for copies of correspondence relative to the 10th article of the Ashburton treaty, which